

We are indebted to Captain A. D. Cazaux, Quartermaster of the above regiment, for the following dispatch sent this morning from Richmond and received here at 10 o'clock to-day:—

RICHMOND, May 29th.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:

No Wilmington boys killed in the engagement of the Eighteenth Regiment on Tuesday.

Captain Brown, Co. A, and Charles Flanner, Co. G, were missing yesterday at 12 o'clock.

About one hundred have been killed and wounded.—Companies B, C, D, E, F, H and K, suffered most.—In Companies A and G, the loss is very small. Company I has none wounded or killed.

A. D. CAZEAUX.

YESTERDAY, private dispatches received here from officers of the 18th Regiment, communicated the fact that that regiment, with others, had been engaged the evening before, (day before yesterday,) near Ashland, some eighteen miles north of Richmond. The fight was terrific. As these dispatches were sent from Richmond, we must suppose that Branch's brigade, of which the 18th formed a part, had succeeded in forcing its way through the enemy, who had interposed between the main body of our army and the forces under Branch and Anderson.

From a dispatch, not from a member of the regiment, we learn that the whole regiment, from Colonel Cowan down, greatly distinguished itself, taking and retaking a battery of the enemy three times, but being finally compelled to abandon it by an overwhelmingly superior force of the enemy. Of our loss in killed and wounded, we have not heard, nor indeed have we heard any particulars, although much interest was naturally felt here, and continues to be felt by those who have friends and relatives in the ranks of this regiment, and this includes a large portion of our people.

Our own dispatches, received late last night, throw no additional light upon the subject. We are inclined to believe that Generals Branch and Anderson have effected their junction with the main body.

Of this affair, none of the Richmond papers received last night contain any account, save the report of its having occurred, and this in a few vague words. Perhaps we may receive something additional before going to press. We are anxious to do so to relieve the anxiety felt by the many relatives of soldiers in Branch's North Carolina Brigade.

P. S.—See latest from the 18th immediately under editorial head.—Daily Journal, 29th.

AND the conductors of papers in the interior, and their correspondents on the seaboard aware of the fact that by some means or other, the enemy contrives to get copies of the papers of this and other Confederate States?

We ask this question with the view of calling the attention of the Raleigh Standard and Fayetteville Observer to some details published in recent issues of these papers, giving accounts of matters and things here. For instance a correspondent recently furnished for publication in the Observer an account of some fighting between Fort Fisher and a blockading vessel, stating minutely the places where the enemy's shot struck and their effect, being precisely the very information the enemy would like to have.

In the Standard of yesterday we find a letter from a correspondent signing himself "Worrell," giving, to the best of his ability, as much information as he knew how to give about military matters here, about the character and progress of our gunboat, and other such matters as the enemy would no doubt like to have.

Of course we do not for a moment suppose that these correspondents are actuated by any other motive than the desire to give news which they think may be interesting, but they ought to know that here such publication of details is sedulously avoided, and for good and sufficient reasons. If they do not, the editors of the papers in question will, we trust, take the trouble to supply the reflection in which lusty or thoughtless correspondents may be wanting.

We write in no spirit of lecturing, still less of dictation; we are simply calling attention to what strikes us as imprudent—as wrong—inadvertently wrong no doubt, but none the less to be deprecated.

Daily Journal, 29th.

It will be seen that Stonewall Jackson is pushing ahead rapidly, having driven Banks' routed army in confusion across the fords of the Potomac. Will he pursue him there and fall upon the Federal communications in the rear of Washington, or will he rush down upon McDowell, whose chance of a junction with Banks is wholly ruined, as that General has taken himself and his army away bodily out of Virginia?

We hardly feel at liberty to speculate at this time, for we hear so many rumors that turn out to be groundless, and what may be true to-day may be untrue to-morrow, as circumstances change or the chances of war turn.—Still we must believe that forward into Maryland is yet the programme, and that unless wholly unforeseen events occur, it will continue to be.

It is said that there is a regular and powerful organization in Maryland, ready to meet and swell the ranks of the "liberating" army, and that a distinguished military man, a citizen of Maryland, has for months past had in his possession a commission of Major General in the Confederate army, and that the people are becoming impatient, and the Federals doubly suspicious.

One thing Jackson will certainly do. He will effectually break up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which has been such a great facility to the enemy, enabling him to bring his troops from the North Western States against Virginia, or to Washington City or to Baltimore.

Two men giving their names as Lewis Valentine and George Harrage, were arrested just before last at Livingston Bridge on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, on suspicion of being spies, deserters or bridge burners. It is difficult to find out anything about them. They say they live in Echols county, Georgia.

This Observer might save time and space, if it can, by giving the name of a leading North Carolina politician "of the Journal's party" who has never been a citizen of a Northern State, who is now in well known affiliation with the North." Two or three words would no doubt give the name in full, and less than a line would contain it, and yet the Observer finds it easier to spread its bile over a very considerable space,—cause why,—it has the bile in abundance and to spare. It don't seem so ready with the name.

The speech of Mr. Gladstone and the letter of General Whiting, on the third page, will be found highly interesting.

We think that the statements made by Gen. Whiting ought to inspire more confidence in our batteries, and tend to dispel the panic fear of gunboats which more than anything else has tended to their success and given them their prestige.

These Federal steamers amused themselves yesterday by shelling Fort Fisher and the coast along up for some miles. We are not aware that anybody was hurt or any harm done. The fort replied only a few times.

Capture of the Gordon.

The steamer Gordon, under the command of Captain George Walker, was captured off Port Casswell yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, by the blockading squadron. One boat's crew escaped, and the men report that no one was hurt. The mail was saved.

The cargo of the Gordon consisted of five thousand stand of arms and twenty tons of powder.

These are about all the facts we know. It would appear that the Gordon got ashore in trying to run in under the guns of the Fort.

As to the rumors that the dispatches were burnt by the person having them in charge, who is one of those who got ashore, and as to there having been lady passengers on board we have not been able to sift them thoroughly. The first we think is probably true, and the second is probably not true.

The Steamer Great Eastern at New York from Milford Haven brings London and Liverpool dates to the evening of the 6th instant. We notice little of any great importance in her news.

The Paris "Patrie" says that the visit of the French minister to Richmond was entirely political and that its purpose was known to President Lincoln.

The London Morning Post (Government organ) takes the ground that the capture of places approachable by both land and water was to have been expected, but that it proves nothing and places the Federals no nearer the accomplishment of their object.

The London Times takes nearly the same ground while according to the North vast energy in pushing forward the war.

The London Morning Herald argues from the report of M. Mercier's visit to Richmond, that the beginning of the end is not far distant. It says that France and England suffer more than neutrals ever suffered before from any contest, and begin to regard the war as atrocious and interminable.

The Gallant Fifth.

We clip the following from the Raleigh Register of the 28th inst. It is to be hoped Col. McCall's call will be warmly and quickly responded to. The Register says:—

"It will be seen from the following card from Col. McCall that he is anxious forthwith to raise enough recruits to make the gallant Fifth an efficient Regiment, its ranks having been greatly reduced in its desperate charge in the battle of Williamsburg. Those who join this Regiment will be taken forthwith to Richmond, and will have an opportunity of participating in the great battle soon to take place in the vicinity of that city."

AN APPEAL FOR THE FIFTH N. C. STATE TROOPS.

This regiment, marching under the orders of its General, and unsupported by a large portion of its associates, has been met by an overwhelming force of the enemy, and suffered a terrible disaster. Its efficiency as a regiment has been destroyed. Shall it perish, and its name be lost to the list of regiments from North Carolina by its own desperate valor?

One hundred and fifty tried men are waiting for comrades to join them. Company officers, brave and capable, are waiting to lead them.

I invoke the sympathy of the press and the people of the State to fill up the ranks of the 5th. I invite the patriotic young men who are ready to stand to the defense of our country in the hour of her extreme need to join and swell my little band.

I should rejoice, on reaching Raleigh on Monday next, to be able to carry to Virginia a complete regiment, that the 5th may strike another blow for freedom in the great day not far distant.

D. K. MCRAE,
Colonel 5th N. C. State Troops

Under the above caption the Richmond Whig of Tuesday starts us with the following:—

"Stonewall Jackson has marched 250 miles and won three victories in three weeks. This man must be suppressed. His mind is evidently impaired. He has forgotten the art of war entirely. He has taken it into his head that war means fighting, action, movement, not trench digging, then squalling for reinforcements, then falling back. We shall hear presently that he believes it to be not altogether improper to wound the feelings of the Yankees. After that it is not unreasonable to expect that he will break the only spade he ever had, cross the Potomac, throw away every cartridge, carry Washington at the point of the bayonet, and walk into Philadelphia some fine morning, with his chin at an elevation of 45 degrees—before the army of the Chickasaw decides whether it will be agreeable to Mr. McCallan to wait his will and pleasure, even till Doomsday."

This man Jackson must be suppressed, or he will change the humane and christian policy of the war, and demoralize the government. Evidently he has lost his mind. Down with him, or we will establish the independence of the Southern Confederacy."

Good, hit him again, he has been at work again, and gained another decisive victory over Banks at Martinsburg—driving the enemy before him clear out of Virginia, in broken squads. See telegram in to-day's paper.

An examination of the map would seem to indicate pretty plainly that the great battle at or near Richmond will not be fought between that city and the Chickahominy river, for the reason that so cautious a commander as McCallan will not fight with such a river and swamp in his rear, which in case of defeat would render retreat almost impossible, and would convert a rout into utter ruin. Neither will Johnston cross over to attack McCallan, thus getting himself into the same trap to which he has in vain endeavored to entice McCallan.

North of the city between that and Ashland are what are known as the "Slashes of Hanover," which is now "Ashland" being formerly known as "Slash Cottage." These Slashes, as we are told, are worthless swamps, in character very much like our "bays" and only differing from them in the growth by which they are occupied. To clear the Chickahominy and the Slashes would draw both armies northward towards the Junction of the Richmond and Fredericksburg with the Virginia Central which is 23 miles from Richmond.—Things seem to be tending that way, and although we know that speculations are hazardous, still we must think the main battle-ground will be to the North of Richmond, and at some distance. The Federal forces are evidently edging round in that direction and so are the Confederates, as indeed nearly all of the recent fighting has been North rather than East of Richmond.

The crossing of the Chickahominy would immediately subject McCallan to the certainty of attack with a river and swamp in his rear, and without time or room for the digging of trenches or the employment of siege guns. Supposing the battle to be fought towards the Junction it would still draw McCallan into a position less favorable to him, in case of defeat, than any which could have been found on the Peninsula, and it would also draw him away from the York River Railroad upon which he is now running cars. It is true the Pamunkey river approaches the railroads (Central and Richmond and Fredericksburg) near their junction, and one of its branches, the South Anna, crosses, but boats cannot get up to anything like that point.

If these surmises amount to anything, although the battle cannot be long postponed, it may be deferred until next week, or it may be fought this week. We may rest assured that neither McCallan will cross the Chickahominy to Johnston, nor Johnston cross to McCallan. We may also rest assured that Johnston will not bring on a general engagement, until, like a prudent commander, he has provided for all contingencies, including even that of defeat, in which case rapid retreat might become a necessity, and the two railroad bridges over the James River would be evidently inadequate.—When it is known that all these necessary arrangements have been made, then look out for a general engagement, not before. How far these arrangements have progressed, we do not know.

Some indications tend to show that something is happening or about to happen in the vicinity of Corinth, but these very indications are of that character that leave us to surmise as to the nature of events. The correspondents of newspapers are excluded from the lines and the telegraph to Corinth is only used on government business. The same rule, or a rule amounting to the same, has been promulgated on the other side.

The repulse of the enemy's fleet at Vicksburg, although not conclusive, is cheering. In fact, every indication goes to show that the terrors of gunboats and war-ships and shells have been greatly overrated. It is of cheering omen to the remaining cities by the sea.

The Eighteenth.—We learn from private dispatches received here, that First Lieutenant George A. Johnston, and Private Stotter, of company A, (German Volunteers) are killed. We have not yet heard anything from Captain T. W. Brown of the same company, reported missing.

Private Charles Flanner, of company G, (Wilmington Light Infantry), reported missing, is known to have been taken prisoner.

We regret to learn that there were two ladies, relatives of Captain Moffitt, on board the Gordon, when she was taken day before yesterday, off the Main Bar.

Look out for THEM.—The newest dodge in the counterfeiting line is the altering of "Five Cents," North Carolina thimbletons to Fifty Cents. In some cases the thing is done pretty neatly with a pencil. In other cases it is done pretty clumsily, by cutting out letters and figures from a newspaper, handbill, or book, and pasting them on the face of the bill. We have one before us now fixed in the latter way, and not calculated to bear any examination at all, and yet without examination, it was not only taken, but paid out of this office. The person to whom it was paid was luckier than we, for he remembered where he got it and brought it back.

Blind Tom will give another of his very interesting and really surprising entertainments to-night at the Theatre.

We are requested to state that owing to unavoidable circumstances, it will be the only entertainment which can be given here, that for to-morrow night being necessarily abandoned.

Those who have not seen and heard Tom should avail themselves of this opportunity to do so. Those who have listened to him will avail themselves of the chance to do so again.

DETAILS from Richmond expected here have not been received, so that we are without any information from our regiments, additional to the news published yesterday and the information of the two deaths and the capture elsewhere given.

Owing to a failure to connect at Petersburg, the train last night brought no Richmond mail. We rather think that even if the Richmond papers had arrived they would have given little information of the kind most anxiously sought after.

We find the following in the Conwayboro' (S. C.) Dispatch of this day's date, printed yesterday, we presume. It gives the latest news of the operations of the enemy in the Pee Dee and its affluents, where it is known considerable excitement and apprehension naturally exist.

We take it for granted that anything beyond a predatory raid into the rice country is not contemplated by the Federals at this season of the year, and the chances will grow still less as the summer advances:—

From the Conwayboro' (S. C.) "Horry Dispatch," dated Thursday afternoon the quiet of our little village was considerably disturbed by the intelligence that the enemy had come up to Georgetown, that they had burnt the town, and that they had advanced up the river some fifteen or twenty miles, burning the rice mills as they came up. It required exactly three days to sift some truth out of the many rumors which reached us—and we are yet in doubt as to many particulars.

Some, however, may, we think, be considered reliable. Early in the day above named, two of the enemy's blockading steamers mounting five or seven guns, with a number of troops aboard, and piloted by a negro named Prince Coit, (an old bar pilot, who had escaped to them in company with the notorious rascal Merriman) came up to the town, and stopped within a short distance of the wharves upon which some persons were assembled, and with whom some conversation was held. They demanded that the Confederate colors which were flying from the top of the Liberty Pole of the town, should be lowered, when they were told by a citizen that they desired that they should come ashore and do it themselves. The colors were not disturbed.—Here they released three prisoners they had captured the day before in the bay, a son of Dr. Pryor, a Mr. Denny, and a negro, the latter preferring to remain with his master, Mr. P., than to accept the freedom offered him by them.)

After promising another visit soon, they proceeded up the Waccamaw, to the Pounding Mill of Mr. Izard Middleton, out of which they took as much rice (clean and rough) as they could carry, and more, for it is said that in going down the river the flats containing the greater part of the rice, which they took in tow, were sunk, and that in all they saved about forty barrels.—Whilst engaged in removing the rice, or just after they had finished doing so, they were attacked by the pickets of Capt. Tucker's cavalry corps, but with what result, we have never been able correctly to ascertain. A horse, frightened by the explosion of a shell from the enemy, severely injured one of our men, whose name we have not learnt. After the enemy left, the mill was fired, and, with the rice remaining, was consumed. In the afternoon, the steamers returned down the river—since which time, we think the enemy have not been further up the Bay than Capt. Island. It is reported that they had carried the low ground, and that they had advanced up the Bay and burnt our fortifications on South and East Islands. We do not think that the enemy will occupy Georgetown, and they must already be convinced that an expedition up the Waccamaw, will prove a bootless errand.

The news from Virginia, and we may add from Maryland, is of the most important character, perhaps the most important of any which has transpired since the breaking out of the war. For the first time something like energetic strategy has been developed upon our side, and the army under Jackson affords the first instance of a large column thoroughly mobilized, which this contest has ever seen.

There is every reason to hope and believe that Jackson's force has been quietly swelled to a number beyond even our most sanguine hopes and expectations, and that now at last an opportunity will be fairly given to the people of Maryland to prove the sincerity of their devotion to the South and their abhorrence of the crushing despotism of Lincoln. If they be indeed as ripe and ready as the people have been led to believe, then indeed, the hour of their delivery has come, and a blow may suddenly be struck that will change the whole aspect of the war, and resound throughout both hemispheres.

At the latest accounts Jackson was at Williamsport, Maryland, within eighty-six miles of Baltimore, and within a less distance of the Relay House. He can strike at, and has no doubt already decided the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, both feeders of the Federal forces at Washington and Baltimore. He can also strike at the North Pennsylvania Road, which connects Baltimore and Washington with Harrisburg, and the Central and Western regions of Pennsylvania. He can press down to the Relay House and on to Washington. Either or all of these things he can do if Maryland is ready, if there be really "life in the old land yet."

The Richmond Dispatch of yesterday morning, says that McCallan's forces, or a portion of them, are in retreat from Richmond, and Gustavus Smith in pursuit of them. This is quite probable; but we doubt if the army, as such, can be said to be in retreat. Retreat now would be ruin to McCallan. We still think he must give battle, or resign, or be displaced.

When, over a year since, the people of this State arose as one man to demand that North Carolina should take her place in opposition to Lincoln coercion, and side by side with her sister States of the South; and, when in obedience to this call, her Convention, on a day sanctified by the proudest historical recollections, gave form and expression to the public demand, by unanimously passing the ordinance that severed the connection of the State with the now despotic and hostile States of the North, we had fondly hoped that the voice of partisanship was for a time hushed, the intrigues of politicians suspended, the mouthing of demagogues silenced. That whatever differences might have previously existed, this one great, decisive, irrevocable step, so promptly taken, so unanimously agreed to, would have harmonized them all—that the fires of patriotism would have burned with sufficient intensity to have fused all into one united mass; that all would have been Specimenists, and all would have been Unionists.—Secessionists to sustain with heart and soul, the position the State had deliberately and unanimously taken—Unionists to stand together united in the maintenance of this position, so assumed by North Carolina, in ceasing to be a member of the Federal Union, and in allying herself with the Confederate States of the South.

In this fond hope thousands of true men participated. Upon the altar of public safety, they were willing to offer up their former prejudices and prepossessions; to abrogate party lines and forget party divisions. They were even sanguine enough to believe that all were influenced by the same motives and actuated by the same feelings. That they were over-sanguine requires no proof to render the fact apparent to the least dispassionate comprehension. They ought to have remembered that human nature is frail and fallible, while they knew that they claim for themselves no immunity from common errors and weaknesses; that the trail of the serpent will be upon the fairest flowers of early expectation, or patriotic hope. But remembering all this, they cannot regret the serpent otherwise than as a serpent, nor neglect their duty to detect his wiles, point out his manoeuvres and defeat his machinations.

That an attempt is now making, with some measure of success, to arouse bitter party feelings in this State, is a fact deeply to be deplored, but impossible to be denied. From all responsibility for any such attempt or for its injurious effects, our skirts, at least, are clear.—We have sedulously avoided anything that might have the slightest tendency to bring about such a result.—Nay, we fear that we have carried our avoidance of State matters too far, in our anxiety to keep from being mixed up in declensioning squabbles; yet even we have not escaped denunciation from those who, for their own purposes, are engaged in the unwholly work which we have so sincerely deprecated, and do sincerely deprecate.

While laboring earnestly to do justice to all, to give to the public the earliest and most reliable information, to give an honest and independent support to our overtaxed authorities in their efforts to achieve our independence, to cheer the spirits of the soldiers, to incite those at home to do everything to promote the comfort of their brethren in the camp, we, in common with all who heartily sustain and sympathize with the movement for our independence, are denounced as "destructives" by some who are doing all they can to bring our struggling government into disrepute, to depress the feelings of the soldiers, and, under the guise of peculiar friendship to awaken a feeling of discontent and a sense of injury in the ranks. We are denounced as "Secessionists" when all have succeeded, and this too by those whose own names stand affixed to the solemn act by which the State of North Carolina dissolved her connection with the Federal government, but who are now busy, for their own purposes, in endeavouring to array the people into two opposite camps, assuming to themselves the name of "Conservatives," while they denounce all who do not join in their schemes and promote their ambitions as "destructives." Their "conservatism" conceals itself with what has passed away, with a government whose representatives now at the South are such men as the infamous Butler, the contemptible Johnson, or the plausibly, but perfidious Burnside. Their destructiveness is directed against those now in authority by the will of the Confederate States, and of the several States constituting the Confederacy. Our "destructiveness," if it will have us to be "destructives," takes an opposite direction, as does also our "conservatism."

But we are proud to say that the number of these persons is limited; and we say it with equal pride and candor, that their present position is not one resulting from former party associations, if indeed party, in its legitimate sense, be the proper term by which to designate or refer to, the factions organization, which, for selfish purposes they are striving to get up, or the factions feelings they are laboring to create. We see and recognize no difference on the main and only essential issue, that of Southern independence, between true men of whatever former name or association, and we never, by reference or otherwise, knowingly make any. In fact all men of good sense must now recognize the applicability to our present position of the often quoted remark of Patrick Henry in years gone by, that it is now too late to recede, and that submission at this point would be only another name for absolute ruin.

We are proud also to say that the spirit which we so much deprecate has found its development in very few indeed of the papers of the State, of any former party, and in the few which have exhibited symptoms of being more or less actuated by it, still slower yield to it voluntarily or from selfish motives. Some are so prejudiced that they cannot help themselves. They display a nervous irritability unconsciously against certain objects, as a bull will become excited by looking at a red mantle. Our contemporary of the Fayetteville Observer not unfrequently affords illustrations of this fact, of which a recent instance was afforded in the way in which it pitched into a statement of the Journal that it was said to be Governor of North Carolina under Lincoln's appointment. This was a statement made for public information, and in no spirit of partisanship; it was made in a tone of regret and surprise, coupled, it is true, with the remark that he always would lean that way, to which his position in California had given every warrant, and to which subsequent events have supplied an unfortunate confirmation, both as to the fact and the accompanying opinion. More than this, Mr. Stanly, by his candidacy on the Republican ticket, had long before severed the connection formerly existing between himself and the Whig party in North Carolina or anywhere else. We had before much more emphatically denounced the quondam or rather quasi Democrat, C. H. Foster, and even yet, since Mr. Stanly's unfaithfulness to the State and the South has been placed beyond question, nothing in this paper has appeared at all approaching the bitterness of the denunciations heaped upon him long ago by one of the papers, heretofore to be noticed, which have been swift now to take for him and call the Journal to account.

These things are noticed but passing, and need not be dwelt upon. The spirit to which we have referred with regret and apprehension, finds its expression, while the schemes to which it gives rise, find their main development in quarters similar to that from which we make the subjoined extract, which we give in full although we have no occasion to reply to or make any reference to more than the concluding part of it. In regard to the Convention, we are prepared to act upon the maxim *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, to speak nothing of the dead but what is good, and we think the people generally will be prepared to believe that the Con-

vention is dead. The Winston Sentinel and the Raleigh Standard are abundantly able to take care of themselves, and had the Standard not gratuitously dragged forward the name of the Wilmington Journal into connection with a totally irrelevant matter, for the gratification of its own spleen, we would not have cared to take up our time or occupy our space with a thing so distasteful to ourselves as anything like controversy at this time, and especially with a paper which, after boasting its power to "kill and make alive," and trying to exercise this power upon all who would not bend to its behests, now puts on the injured airs of the martyr and prates about "proscription."

From the Raleigh Standard, 28th inst.

Injustice to the Convention.

A correspondent writes as follows to the Mountain Eagle, from Goldsboro':

"The Convention—the immaculate of the State—became alarmed at the large number of soldiers collected at Raleigh, and they would not be satisfied till we were moved."

The above is from a soldier, who has been imposed upon and misled by unscrupulous partisans in this city. We need not say that the story is totally unfounded.

The truth is, the Convention has been, from the first, the fast friend of the soldier. The body passed the law to allow the soldiers to take North Carolina back into the Union—law for the wants of soldiers—food and lodging—while temporarily detained in the various towns near Railroad depots. It also passed the law giving fifty dollars bounty to all volunteers and conscripts. Is all this nothing?

We know where the above charge against the Convention originated. It is the result of rumors started in this city by the owners and publishers of the State organ. And these same persons no doubt started the report among the soldiers at Camp Mangum that the Convention was about to pass an ordinance to take North Carolina back into the Union—law for the wants of soldiers—food and lodging—while temporarily detained in the various towns near Railroad depots. It also passed the law giving fifty dollars bounty to all volunteers and conscripts. Is all this nothing?

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